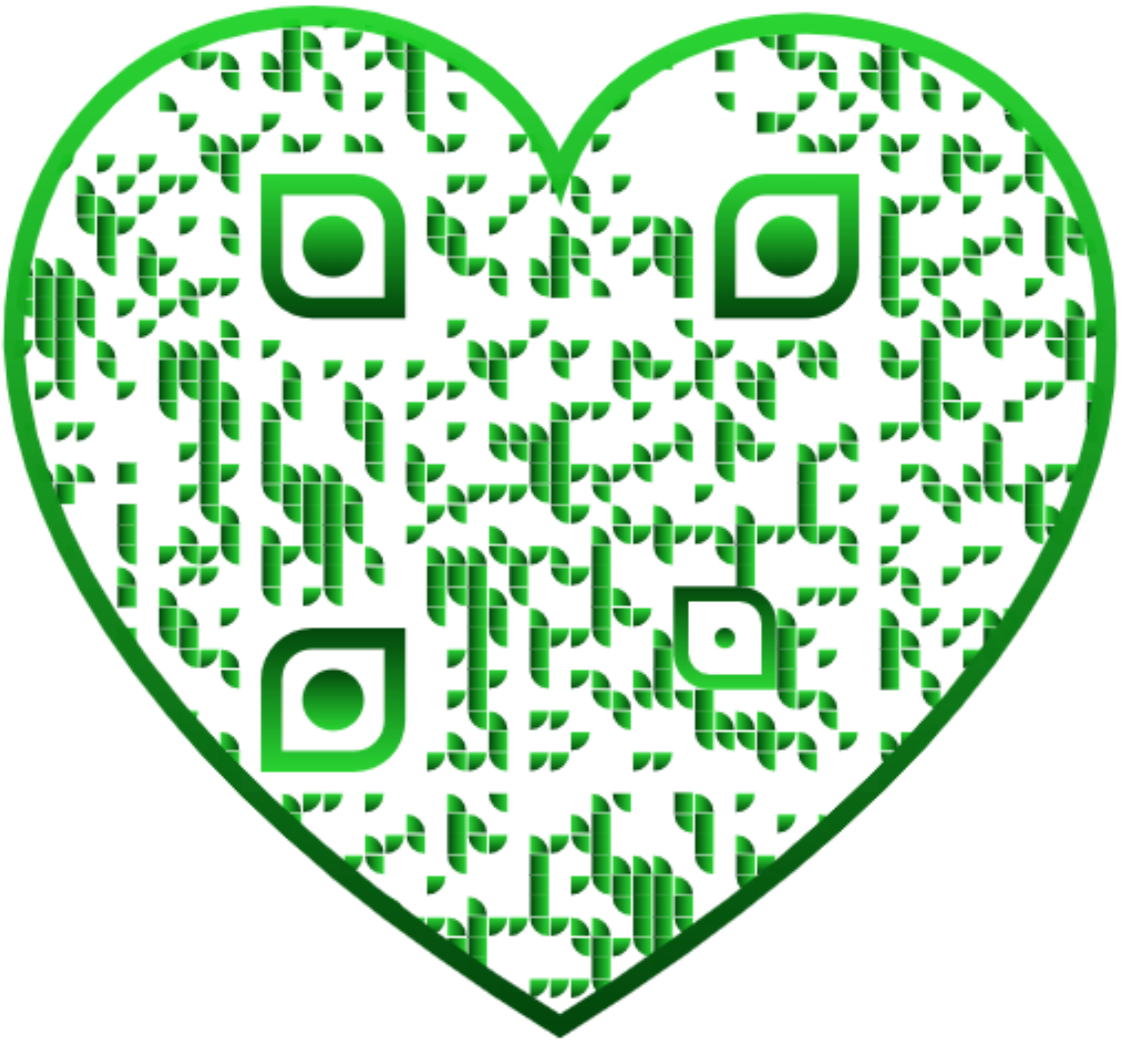
Chronology Of World War Two, Hitler In Berlin And Argentina And Nazis 1945-2013

Maximillien de Lafayette



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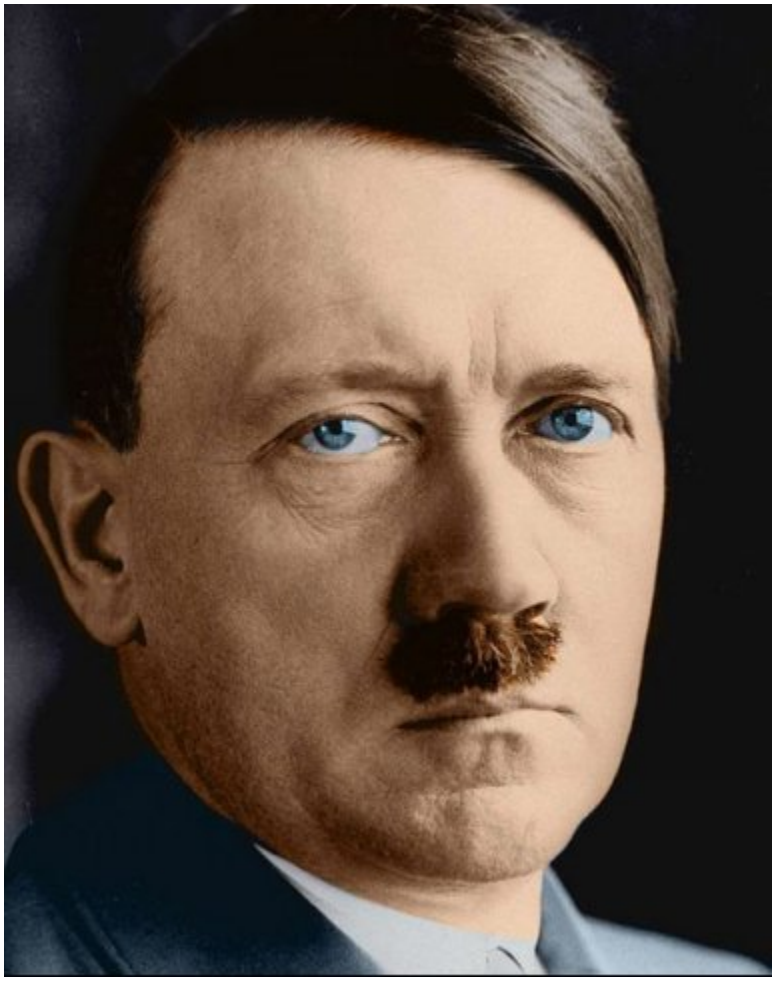

Hitler’s Quotes Make the lie big, make it simple, keep saying it, and eventually they will believe it.

The Jews are definitely a race, but they are not human.

Mr. Chamberlain likes to take weekends in the country; I shall take countries in the weekend!

Chronology of World War Two, Hitler in Berlin and Argentina and Nazis 1945-2013

Based upon Maximillien de Lafayette's Book "The Complete Story of the Planned Escape of Hitler: The Nazi-Spain-Argentina Coverup"

Maximillien de Lafayette Author's website:
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Chronology of Events _____

APRIL 1945

April 3rd: The United States 1st Army conquered Hofgeismar.

April 4th:

- End of the Nazi occupation of Hungary.
- The Americans liberated Ohrdruf camp in Germany.
- The Americans conquered Bielefeld.

April 7th:

- Germany's last attack on United States bombers.
- United States B-17 bombed Luneburg.

April 9th:

- The Battle of Königsberg, in East Prussia ended.
- The Battleship Admiral Scheer is sunk by RAF in Kiel.

April 10th:

- The Allies liberated Buchenwald concentration camp in Germany.
- Germans attacked Ijsselbrug.

April 11th:

- Allied troops liberated Basket-Compascuum.

April 12th:

- Canadian troops liberated Westerbork concentration camp.

April 13th:

- Canadian troops liberated Teuge & Assen.
- The Russians occupied Vienna.

Russian Ilyushin Il-2 ground attack aircrafts over Berlin.

April 14th:

- End of the Nazi occupation of Arnhem.
- Nuremberg and Stuttgart are captured by the United States 7th Army.

April 15th:

- The British army liberated Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.
- United States army occupied Colditz concentration camp.

April 16th:

- The Russians (The Red Army) started the Battle of Berlin.
- The United States army entered Nuremberg, Germany.

April 17th:

- The Americans bombed Dresden, Germany.

April 20th:

- The United States 7th army captured Nuremberg, Germany.

- Adolf Hitler celebrated his 56th birthday in the decimated Chancellery. Hitler's secretaries and several generals attended the party, to name some:

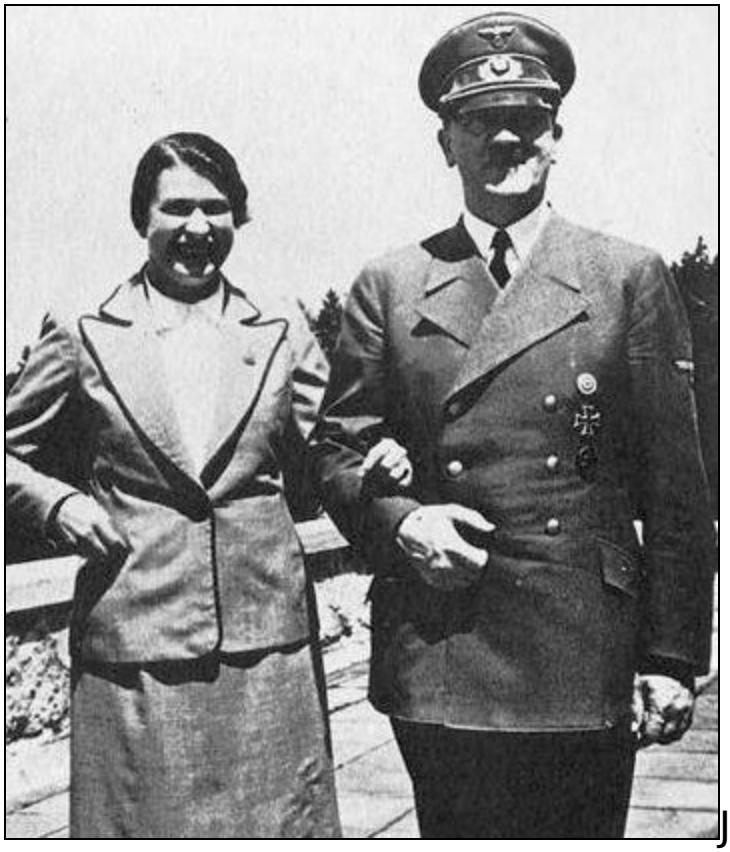
Eva Braun.
Generals/Marshalls/Admirals: Admiral Karl-Jesco Otto Robert von Puttkammer.
General Alfred Jodel, Chief of Operations of the Armed Forces.
General Eckhard Christian.
General H. Fegelein.
General Hans Krebs.
General Hans Baur.
General Heinrich Muller, head of the Gestapo.
General Johann Rattenhuber.
General Wilhelm Mohnke.
General Wilhelm Burgdorf.
Marshall Herman Goering.
Marshall Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the État-major (General Staff).
Ministers/Ambassadors: Albert Speer, Minister of Armaments.
Ambassador Walther Hewel.
Dr. Josef Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda.
Joachim von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Personal Aides: Colonel Nicolaus von Below.
Heinz Linge, Hitler's valet.
Major Otto Guensche.
Martin Bormann.

Physicians: Dr. Theodor Morell, Hitler's personal physician.
Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger, Hitler's personal surgeon.
Secretaries: Christa Schroeder.
Gerda Christian.
Johanna Wolf.

Traudl Junge.

Gerda Christia (left)

Christa Schroeder.

 Johanna Wolf with Adolf Hitler.

Traudl Junge

Hitler’s house (Berghof) in Berchtesgaden.

- During the reception, Hitler gave short emotional speeches. Once the celebration was over, Hitler for a short moment, went outside the Bunker to review his Hitler’s Youth group and “decorate the kids” for their loyalty and bravery.

Photo, left: General Felix Steiner.

- Hitler appointed General Felix Steiner, head of the German army, Commander of the 25th Panzer Division, and the 4th SS Police Division. Some claimed that Steiner's appointment occurred on April, 21, 1945.
- The Americans (The 7th Army) captured Nuremberg.

April 20th:

- The Russians (The Red Army) entered Berlin.

Photo, left: General Julius Schaub .

Saturday 21st:

- Adolf Hitler's final État-major meeting with his generals.
- Hitler ordered his adjutant, General Julius Schaub to burn all his personal and confidential papers and documents which he kept in his safe in the Bunker, and to fly to his house (Berghof) in Berchtesgaden to burn all his personal files, records and dossiers.
- The Russians (The Red Army) entered the outskirts of Berlin.

Sunday 22nd:

- The Americans liberated Sachsenhausen concentration camp.
- General Mueller kept Hitler's double at Kaiserhof Hotel, Wilhelmplatz in Berlin, located near the Chancellery.
- General Julius Schaub destroyed Hitler's personal files, papers and documents. During his interrogation by the American Army, Schaub stated that he

"obeyed the order of Adolf Hitler and flew to his house in Berchtesgaden on April 21, 1945." He added, "Hitler gave me 350,000 Marks to distribute among his (Hitler) relatives and Eva Braun relatives…" General Julius Schaub remained in prison until 1949. After his release, he managed a pharmacy in Munich. He died in 1967.

- Adolf Hitler's farewell: In the bunker, Hitler said goodbye to his generals, adjutants, assistants, aides, and secretaries. Then, he ordered them to leave their posts. Approximately 83 persons left the bunker.
- Martin Bormann, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, and General Fegelein were asked to remain in the bunker. But out of an extreme loyalty to Hitler, few stayed in the bunker. (See section: The bunker.)
- As reported, around 4.45 in the afternoon, Eva Braun disappeared from the bunker.
- Around 5.10 PM, Hitler phoned Josef Goebbels.
- Around 5.55-6.00 PM, Goebbels, his wife and children arrived to the bunker.
- Around 6.25 PM, Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived to the bunker.
- Around 8.00 in the evening, General Fegelein left the bunker.
- As reported, around 8.20 in the evening, Adolf Hitler said goodbye to General Mueller and thanked him for his loyalty and services. Then told his valet, Heinz Linge, to give General Mueller an attaché, which according to General Mueller, contained 500.000 Swiss Francs, and a personal note from Hitler.
- Around 8.35 in the evening, and according to General Mueller, Hitler's double with a German shepherd dog arrived to the bunker.
- Around 9.25-10.00 PM, nine airplanes carrying some of the bunker's occupants (Assistants, aides and senior officers) flew from Berlin to Salzburg, Austria.

- According to Mueller, On April 22, 1945, around 8.50 PM, “Adolf Hitler left the garden of the Chancellery from the rear door, got out of the bunker and flew aboard a helicopter, type Focke Achgelis FA 223, en route to Hoerching airfield, Austria. Before his disappearance, General Mueller, General Rattenhuber and Linge, Hitler’s valet, talked to Hitler for the last time. Note: Read other eyewitnesses’ accounts on the time (Hour), Hitler left the bunker, as well as the account of General Mueller.
- According to Albert Speer, he tried to talk to Adolf Hitler, but he was unable to reach him. Albert Speers said that Bormann (And Goebbels in a separate statement) told me that “The Fuehrer was asleep.”

Photo, left: Albert Speer.

Third from left, Albert Speer in front of his private airplane Focke-Wulf FW 200 "Condor".

Monday 23rd:

- Around 3.10 AM, Albert Speer left the bunker.
- Around 3.25-3.35 AM, Albert Speer flew out of Berlin.
- According to General Mueller, on Tuesday 8, 1945, Albert Speer with Colonel Leon Degrelle flew from Norway to Spain aboard Speer's private airplane, Focke-Wulf FW 200 "Condor". Some have claimed that the Condor was Adolf Hitler's personal transportation airplane, but occasionally used by Speer.

Photo, left: General Hans Kammler.

- It was reported that SS General Dr. Hans Kammler left Prague and vanished from the face of the earth. Others have claimed that he left Prague in the afternoon on Tuesday 24, 1945 en route to Switzerland, and not on Monday 23, 1945. Obviously, both accounts are wrong. Please read my interview with Leni Riefenstahl.
- Marshal Hermann Goering (Photo left) sent Hitler a radiogram (an ultimatum) in which he told his boss that if a reply to this telegram is not received before 10 AM, he will declare himself the Chancellor of Germany.

As soon as Bormann received Goering's telegram, he issued an order to arrest Goering, signed by Adolf Hitler. Insiders have claimed that Martin Bormann and Dr. Goebbels issued the arrest order without the knowledge of Hitler for obvious reasons.

- United States army liberated Flossenburg concentration camp.

Tuesday 24th:

- It was reported that General Dr. Hans Kammler left Prague around 4.30 and vanished from the face of the earth. This account is absolutely wrong. See Monday 23rd. Read my interview with Leni Riefenstahl.

Wednesday 25th:

- The last American Boeing B-17 attacks on Germany.
- The Russians **(**Red army) completely surrounded Berlin and blocked all routes/exits from Berlin.

- The Americans and the Russians meet at Torgau on the Elbe River.
- General Kurt von Dittmar, the German official army news commentator, who made waves and a big buzz, crossed the Eble River and surrendered to the Americans along with his son Berend, and Major Pluskat.

Thursday 26th:

- According to one account, Hitler, Eva Braun, and her brother-in-law General Fegelein flew from Berlin to Austria, and from Hoerching, Austria, they boarded an airplane type JU 290 en route to Spain. Another account tells a totally different story. Please refer to the section of Hitler's planned escape.
- According to General Mueller, from Hoerching Adolf Hitler boarded an airplane type JU 290A en route to Barcelona on April 26, around 8.00 PM.
- French Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, leader of the Vichy government is arrested for treason.
- The war's last successful German Wehrmacht offensive in the Battle of Bautzen.

On the right, General Kurt von Dittmar, the German official army news commentator, with an American GI, after surrendering to the Americans. Below: von Dittmar with his son Berend after their surrender to the 30th division.

General Kurt von Dittmar was treated like a royalty by the Americans.
Photo: General Kurt von Dittmar and his son Berend seated at dinner table with Major General Leland S. Hobbs, after their surrender to the Americans.

Friday, 27th:

- According to one account, Hitler, Eva Braun, and her brother-in-law General Fegelein landed in Barcelona. Another account tells a different story. Please refer to the section of Hitler's planned escape.
- According to General Mueller, Hitler's airplane landed in Barcelona on April 27, 1945. He added, "I learned

from Admiral Doenitz that Hitler arrived safely to Spain."

- The Russians and the Americans linked up on the Elbe River.
- Nazi party's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter ceased its publication.

Russian and American soldiers on the Elbe River.

Saturday, 28th:

- According to one military account, pilot Hanna Reitsch and Marshal Robert Ritter von Greim flew out of Berlin. Another account told us that

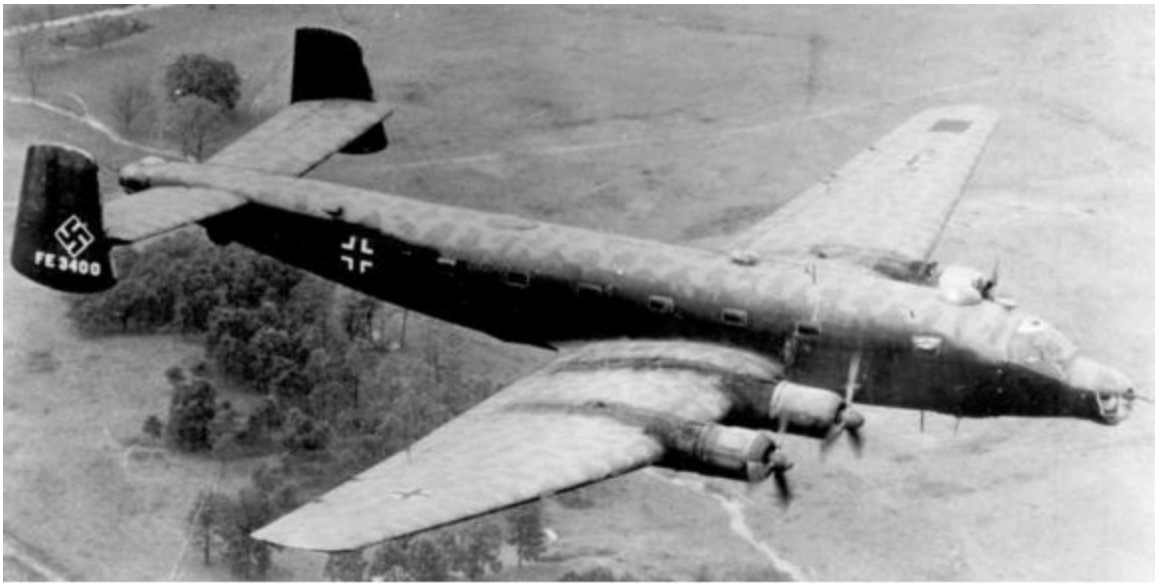
on that day, Hanna Reitsch was already stationed in a German military naval base in the Baltic Sea, awaiting the arrival of Adolf Hitler. Dr. Otto Schumann and Leni Riefenstahl stated that Hanna Reitsch was ordered by Admiral Doenitz to wait for Hitler and Eva Braun’s arrival at the base, and to take them aboard a Vril aircraft to Spain.

- Italian dictator, Benito Mussolini is executed by Italian partisans.

Photo, left: Benito Mussolini.

2-Benito Mussolini, second from the left, hanging by his feet, and Clara Petacci, Mussolini’s mistress, third from the left, in Milano after being executed by Italian partisans at Mezzegra, on April 29, 1945.

3-Photo, left: Italian partisans looking at Benito Mussolini's dead body placed in a wooden coffin following his assassination on April 28, 1945.



JU 290A _____

- General Hans Krebs made his last telephone call (to General Wilhelm Keitel) from the bunker.

Photo, right: Lt. Colonel Franz Schadle greeting Himmler.

- Lt. Colonel Franz Schadle, the Commander of Adolf Hitler's personal bodyguard committed suicide. Another account told us that Schadle committed suicide on May 1, 1945.

Photo, right: Heinrich Himmler.

- History or legend has it that upon discovering that through Count Folke Bernadotte (Head of the red Cross), Heinrich Himmler was attempting to negotiate a secret surrender deal with the Americans (General Eisenhower), Hitler nominated General Rattenhuber as one of the military judges of a military tribunal to court-martial General Hermann Fegelein (Eva Braun's brother-in-law), then Himmler's SS liaison officer in Hitler's bunker. The military tribunal consisted of General Wilhelm Mohnke as president, and General Hans Krebs, General Möhnke, General Wilhelm Burgdorf and General Rattenhuber as members. This account is a pure fantasy. It never happened. The whole story was created to cover up the escape of General Hermann Fegelein.
- In London, the BBC reported that Heinrich Himmler offered surrender to the British and Americans only, but the offer was rejected by the Allies.
- The British forces occupied Lauenburg.
- The United States 5th Army reached the border of Switzerland.
- Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun escaped from the bunker around midnight. General Mueller said: "On April 22, 1945, around 8.50 PM, Adolf Hitler left the garden of the Chancellery from the rear door, got out of the

bunker and flew aboard a helicopter, type Focke Achgelis FA 223."

- Around 2:30 or 2:50 AM, a Junker Ju 52 flown by Peter Baumgat landed on the airstrip of Hohenzollerndamm. Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun and General Hermann Fegelein boarded the airplane.

Sunday, 29th:

- Hitler's plane landed at Tonder in Denmark according to Baumgart.
- SS Lieutenant Friedrich von Angelotty-Mackensen said that he saw Hitler at Tonder's airfield on the 29th. (From his March 15, 1948 interrogation by the Americans).
- Hitler et al flew to Reus, nearby Barcelona in Spain.
- A fake Hitler-Eva Braun wedding ceremony was staged by Martin Bormann and Joseph Goebbels. Few attended the ceremony. Generals and senior officers were absent.
- It was reported that Josef Goebbels, Martin Bormann, General Burgdorf, and General Krebs witnessed and signed Adolf Hitler's last will and testament. Adolf Hitler dictated his will to Traudl Junge, his personal secretary. Note: This account is highly unreliable. Refer to my interview with Traudl Junge.
- Between 11.00 P.M. and 11.15 P.M., General Mueller flew from Berlin to Switzerland.
- According to Dr. Ernst Schenck who knew Adolf Hitler extremely well being one of his private physicians, said about the New Hitler he met for the first time on Sunday 29, 1945, "Definitely he (Hitler's double) was not the Fuehrer I knew. I was looking at a very different man. He did not have the Fuehrer's powerful eyes, strong personality and captivating persona… that man was a mess…"
- General Rattenhuber testified that around 10 PM on April 29, 1945, Adolf Hitler summoned him and said

to him: “For many years you have served me faithfully. Tomorrow is your birthday, and because I will not be able to see you tomorrow, I want to wish you a happy birthday and thank you for all your services to me and to Germany…” He added, “I told him his survival is so important and so necessary for Germany. He replied “Everything is ruined now…” Another report told us that it was on Monday 30, 1945 that Adolf Hitler told General Rattenhuber that he intended to kill himself rather than be captured by the Soviet forces.

- Operation Manna: The RAF dropped food above Nazi-occupied Holland.
- Signing of the terms of surrender of the German forces in Italy.
- The Americans liberated Dachau concentration camp in Germany
- The Allies captured Mestre and Venice, Italy.

Monday, 30th: Photo, right: Vice Admiral Hans-Erich Voss.

- Vice Admiral Hans-Erich Voss was one of the last occupants of the bunker, and the last senior German officers to see Adolf Hitler and Dr. Josef Goebbels, before the alleged suicide of Hitler, and the suicide of Goebbels and his family. Vice Admiral Hans-Erich Voss stated, “On April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler told us that he has already decided to commit suicide, and escaping from Berlin was not an option.” The Admiral

was never entirely convinced that Hitler had committed suicide.

- According to one report, on Monday 30, 1945, Hitler told General Rattenhuber that he intended to kill himself rather than be captured by the Soviet forces. According to General Rattenhuber, it was around 10;00 PM on April 29, 1945, that Hitler summoned him to thank him for his services and to wish him happy birthday. During that brief encounter, Hitler told General Rattenhuber that he decided to kill himself.
- Martin Bormann sent a message to Admiral Doenitz to inform him about the treason of Heinrich Himmler and his attempt to negotiate a secret surrender deal with the Americans.

Photo, right: Arthur Axmann.

- Around 3.15 in the afternoon, Reichsjugend Arthur Axmann (Hitler's Youth leader) entered the bunker looking for Adolf Hitler. He was told Adolf Hitler shot himself, and both Hitler and Eva Braun are dead. He was shown two covered dead bodies.
- Approximately at 4.10 in the afternoon, the dead bodies were brought to the Chancellery's garden and cremated. No trace of the cremated bodies was ever found.

- Hitler’s double was assassinated. There is an avalanche of stories and rumors about the death and cause of death of Hitler’s double. Some have claimed that Martin Bormann shot the double in the head.

Others have suggested that Dr. Stumpfegger poisoned him, he fell on the sofa or on the ground, then, General Rattenhuber finished him off by shooting him in the forehead with a Walter pistol 7.65 caliber. We will never know the truth, for General Rattenhuber, General Heinrich Muller, Erich Kempka, Hitler’s valet Heinz Linge, Rochus Mish, Arthur Axmann and others gave contradicting testimonies and accounts.

- In the evening Admiral Doenitz received from Martin Bormann the following message: “The Führer has appointed you, Herr Admiral, as his successor in place of Reichsmarschall Göring. Confirmation in writing follows. You are hereby authorized to take any measures which the situation demands.-Bormann.

In his Memoirs, published in 1959, Doenitz commented on Bormann’s message as follows (Excerpts): “This took me completely by surprise. I had never received any hint on the subject from anyone else. I assumed that Hitler had nominated me because he wished to clear the way to enable an officer of the Armed Forces to put an end to the war…”

- The Americans liberated Munchen-Allag concentration camp.
- The Russians (The Red Army) occupied Demmin.
- The Russians (The Red Army) attacked the Reichstag building in Berlin.
- The Russians (The Red Army) liberated Ravensbruck concentration camp.

*** *** ***

May 1945

Tuesday 1st:

- Germany officially announced the suicide of Adolf Hitler.
- Admiral Doenitz received the following and last message from Martin Bormann and Dr. Josef Goebbels: “Führer died yesterday, 1530 hours. In his will dated April 29 he appoints you as President of the Reich, Goebbels as Reich Chancellor, Bormann as Party Minister, Seyss-Inquart as Foreign Minister. By order of the Führer, the will, is being sent to you and to Field Marshal Schoerner…Acknowledge…”
- In the morning, Admiral Doenitz received from Martin Bormann the following message, “Will is now in force. Coming to you as quickly as possible. Pending my arrival you should in my opinion refrain from public statement…”-Bormann
- On the German radio, Admiral Doenitz gave the following announcement (Excerpts): “The Führer has nominated me as his successor. In full consciousness of my responsibilities I therefore assume the leadership of the German people at this fateful hour. My first task is to save German men and women from destruction by the advancing Bolshevist enemy…”
- Admiral Doenitz issued the following declaration to the German forces (Excerpts): “"I expect discipline and obedience…The oath of allegiance which you took to the Führer now binds each and every one of you to me, whom he himself appointed as his successor…”
- Vice Admiral Hans-Erich Voss saw Dr. Josef Goebbels for the last time. He stated, “Before we began to breakout from the bunker, about ten generals or so and some officers, including myself, went to see Dr. Goebbels to say goodbye. I told Dr. Goebbels to join us. He replied to me: “I can’t…The captain must not leave his ship…I have decided to stay here. I have no place to go to, and I have my wife and my little

children with me…this would make it difficult for me to leave Berlin…I will not be able to make it…”

- General Rattenhuber led one of the ten groups which attempted to escape from the Reich Chancellery and the bunker. Two of the groups were led by General Wilhelm Möhnke and Werner Naumann. Almost all of them were captured by the Russians.
- Around 8.30 in the afternoon, Joseph Goebbels and his wife Magda committed suicide.
- At 9.oo PM, Captain Gunther Schwagermann burned the study of Adolf Hitler, allegedly upon a direct order from General Mohnke.
- Arthur Axmann attempted to escape but was captured by the United States army.
- Gerda Christian and Gertrud Junge were captured and raped by the Russians.
- SS General Johann Rattenhuber was captured by the Russians.

Captain Gunther Schwagermann.

- Admiral Karl Doenitz established Germany’s new government referred to as the Flensburg

government. Its headquarters was located in the Naval Academy in Murwick, Flensburg.

Doenitz issued the following statement, “The picture of the military situation as a whole showed clearly that the war was lost. As there was also no possibility of effecting any improvement in Germany's overall position by political means, the only conclusion to which I, as head of state, could come was that the war must be brought to an end as quickly as possible in order to prevent further bloodshed.”

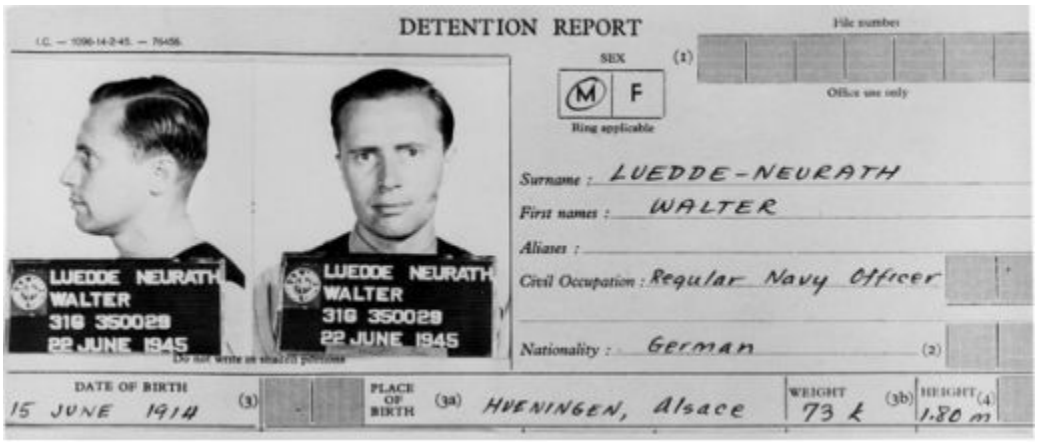
- Himmler tried to join Admiral Doenitz’s government as “the second man of the Flensburg government”, but he was turned down by Admiral Doenitz, who explained to him that there was no way he could possibly use of his services.

This attempt was documented by Admiral Doenitz in his statement, and goes like this (Excerpt): “At about midnight he (Himmler) arrived, accompanied by six armed SS officers, and was received by my aide-de-camp, Walter Luedde-Neurath.

I offered Himmler a chair and sat down at my desk, on which lay, hidden by some papers, a pistol with the safety catch off. I had never done anything of this sort in my life before, but I did not know what the outcome of this meeting might be. I handed Himmler the telegram containing my appointment. “Please read this,” I said. I watched him closely. As he read, an expression of astonishment, indeed of consternation, spread over his face.

All hope seemed to collapse within him. He went very pale. Finally he stood up and bowed. “Allow me,” he said, "to become the second man in your state.” I replied that that was out of the question and that there was no way I could make any use of his services.”

- The Russians (The Red Army) reached Rostock.



DETENTION REPORT

File number

SEX (1) M F

Office use only

Ring applicable

LUEDDE NEURATH WALTER 316 350029 22 JUNE 1945

LUEDDE NEURATH WALTER 316 350029 22 JUNE 1945

Surname : LUEDDE-NEURATH

First names : WALTER

Aliases :

Civil Occupation : Regular Navy Officer

Nationality : German (2)

DATE OF BIRTH 15 JUNE 1914 (3)

PLACE OF BIRTH (3a) HUENINGEN, Alsace

WEIGHT 73 k (3b)

HEIGHT 1.80 m (4)

The Detention Report of Admiral Doenitz's aide-de-camp, Walter Luedde-Neu rath a German naval officer, 22/06/1945.

SS General Johann Rattenhuber.

- General Krebs committed suicide in the bunker.
- General Burgdorf committed suicide in the bunker.
- Adolf Hitler's secretaries, Gerda Christian and Gertrud Junge were captured and raped by the Russians.
- Martin Bormann left the bunker. But according to some of the bunker's occupants, Martin Bormann left the bunker with Werner Naumann on Wednesday 2nd.

- The world was told that Adolf Hitler committed suicide in his bunker.
- The Russians found the dead bodies of General Burgdorf and General Krebs in the bunker.

*** *** ***

Left, General Krebs on May 1, 1945 at the Red Army military command in Berlin, during Germany's surrender negotiation process which failed. The Russian refused the proposals of the Germans, and on the same day, General Krebs shot himself in the bunker.

Wednesday 2nd:

- General Weidling asked von Dufving, his Chief-of-Staff to arrange a meeting with Soviet General Chuikov.
- General Weidling had his first conversation with Soviet Generals Chuikov, and Vasily Sokolovsky. The meeting ended at 8:23 AM.
- At 6 AM, SS Oberscharführer Rochus Misch, the bunker's telephonist and Hitler's bodyguard disabled the telephone system in the Fuehrer's bunker.
- The Allies occupied Wismar.

- The entire German army surrendered in Italy.
- The Yugoslavian army occupied Trieste.

The world famous photo of the “Raising a flag over the Reichstag” taken by Yevgeny Khaldei, on May 2, 1945, showing Russian soldiers raising the Soviet Flag on the top of the German Reichstag in Berlin.

- General Weidling surrendered to the Russians. He was taken into custody and flown to the Soviet Union. He died in a Russian prison on November 17, 1955.
- Around 11.25 in the afternoon the Russians entered Hitler’s bunker.
- Around 2.15 in the afternoon, Marshal Zhukov (Jukof’) military investigators entered the bunker.

Dr. Helmut Kunz.

- Lt. Colonel Dr. Werner Haase, and SS dentist, Dr. Helmut Kunz were captured by the Russians. Upon the order of Josef Goebbels, Dr. Kunz administered anesthetic to Goebbels' six children before they were killed; he injected them with morphine (which Magda Goebbels, wife of Josef Goebbels got from Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger) to make them unconscious before they were given cyanide capsules.

- Around 2.20 in the afternoon, the Russians discovered the burned bodies of Joseph Goebbels, his wife Magda, and children.
- Around 3.00 in the afternoon, the Russians discovered the body of Hitler's double, buried in the garden of the Chancellery (The bunker).
- Around 3.5-3.10 in the afternoon, the Russians (Red Army) took the first picture of the body of Hitler's double.
- General Hans Baur, General Rattenhuber, General Mohnke, General Reimann, and Otto Guensche were captured by the Russians while trying to escape from Berlin.
- Heinz Linge was captured by the Russians.
- After taking part in the escape from the bunker led by General Wilhelm Möhnke, Vice-Admiral Voss was captured by the Russians, and was brought back to

the bunker, where he was questioned by Russian interrogators for approximately 10 minutes. Then, he was ordered to identify the burned bodies of Josef Goebbels, Magda Goebbels his wife, and their six children, and which he did.

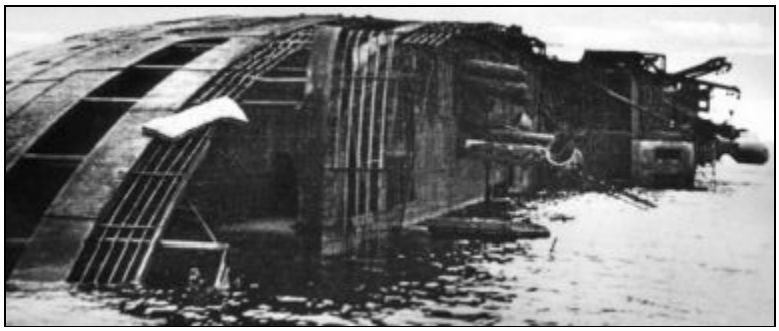
The Russian interrogator asked: “How could you identify the bodies? How could you say this is the body of Josef Goebbels?

Vice-Admiral Voss: “From the shape of his head, the NSDAP badge, and the metal brace of his right leg.” In February 1952, Vice-Admiral Voss was sentenced to 25 years in prison, but was released in December 1954. He died in 1969 in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria.

- Dr. Stumpfegger and Franz Schaedle committed suicide.
- Ambassador Walther Hewel killed himself in Berlin.
- Georg Betz died from his wounds in Berlin.

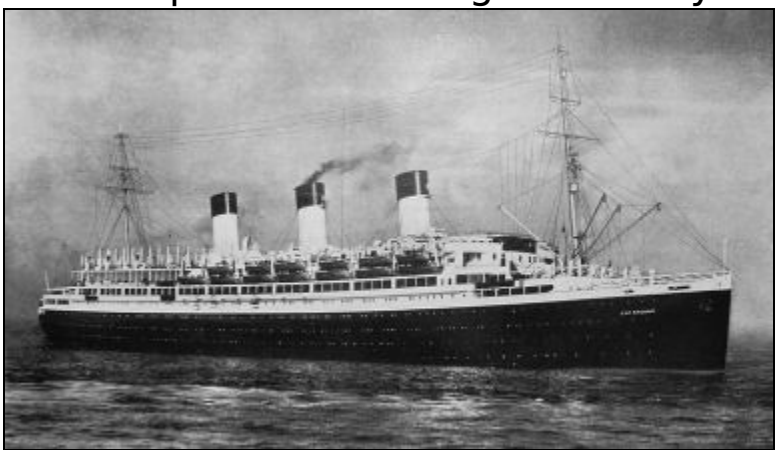
Thursday 3rd:

- Allegedly the Russians discovered two more partly cremated bodies.
- Admiral Doenitz decided on a partial surrender to the Americans and Allies, and ordered the commanding officer in Hamburg to send an officer to the British on 3 May, 1945 to inform them about the surrender of Hamburg and about a delegation under Admiral von Friedeburg which is heading toward them for that purpose.
- The 1st Polish armor brigade occupied Wilhelmshafen.
- The German ship Cap Arcona is sunk. Approximately 5,800 persons are killed.



Remains of the Cap Arcona.

The Cap Arcona in its glorious days.



- The Americans arrested Werner Heisenberg, noted German nuclear physicist.

Friday 4th:

Admiral Hans-Georg von Friedeburg and Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery at the British camp in Luneburg Heath.

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- Admiral Doenitz told Admiral Hans-Georg von Friedeburg to accept Bernard L. Montgomery's terms of surrender.

- Field Marshal Montgomery accepted Germany's unconditional surrender of all its armed forces from General Hans Kinzel, and Admiral Hans-Georg von Friedeburg.
- German forces in Holland, North-West Germany, and Denmark surrendered.
- The German forces in Bavaria surrendered to General Jacob L. Devers, commander of the American 6th Army.

Saturday 5th:

- Russian Colonel Klimenko sent the partly cremated bodies for autopsy.
- The Americans liberated Mauthausen concentration camp.
- The Prague uprising by the Czech resistance against SS- troops in Prague.

The Prague’s uprising.

- End of Nazi Germany’s control over Netherlands and Denmark.
- On the radio, Premier Gerbrandy told the Dutch people that Holland is liberated.
- Admiral Karl Doenitz ordered all U-boats to cease their attacks and return to their bases.

Sunday 6th:

- The Russians announced that they have captured General Hans Baur while trying to escape from Berlin.
- The Russians (Red Army) launched the Prague Offensive, which was the last major battle of World War Two.

The Russian offensive in Prague.

_____

- Admiral Doenitz sent General Alfred Jodl to negotiate with the Americans.
- Axis Sally (Mildred Gillars) who started her Nazi propaganda broadcast on December, 1941, delivered her last broadcast to Allied troops.

Axis Sally Mildred Gillars is interviewed by the press upon her arrival at Bolling Field in Washington DC, to

face criminal charges of collaboration with the Nazis.

- Dr. Haase was taken by the Russians to identify the burned bodies of Josef Goebbels, his wife Magda and their six children.
- Vice Admiral Hans-Erich Voss told his Russian interrogators: “Adolf Hitler took his life in a very brave manner, although some officers believed that the Fuehrer has escaped with Eva Braun.”

He added, “When Dr. Goebbels learned that the Fuehrer killed himself in the bunker, he became very depressed but remained very calm. He said to me: “What a great pity such a great man is no longer with us.

But there is nothing we can do now…everything is lost now and the only way left for us is what the Fuehrer has chosen. I will follow his example…”

The Russian interrogator asked Vice Admiral Hans-Erich Voss, “And you… what do you think?...Do you think Hitler committed suicide?...or he escaped from Berlin?” and he replied, “I don’t know…Hitler told us that he decided to kill himself...and that was the only way to face the defeat of Germany…”

-The Russian interrogator: Are you absolutely sure Hitler killed himself?
-Vice Admiral Hans-Erich Voss: I don't know. I can't say…
But there is no reason to not believe Dr. Goebbels.

Monday 7th:

General Jodl signing Germany's unconditional surrender document.

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Marshal Keitel signing the surrender terms of Germany.

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- The official signing of the unconditional surrender of Germany occurred at Rheims on May 7, 1945. General Jodl, Field Marshal Keitel, General Stumpff, and Admiral von Friedeburg signed for Germany.
- General Eisenhower demanded an unconditional surrender of all the German forces. All German forces surrendered unconditionally to Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.
- The Americans liberated Mauthausen concentration camp.

Tuesday 8:

- The ceremony of Germany's unconditional surrender which first occurred on May 7, 1945 was repeated

once again in Berlin-Karlhorst at the demand of the Russians.

- The Canadian troops entered Amsterdam.
- General von Keitel surrendered to Marshal Zhukov.
- End of World War Two in Europe.
- General Mueller reported that on Tuesday 8, 1945, Albert Speer with Colonel Leon Degrelle flew from Norway to Spain aboard Speer's private airplane, Focke-Wulf FW 200 "Condor". Some have claimed that the Condor was Adolf Hitler's personal transportation airplane.

Wednesday 9th:

- Hermann Goering is captured by the United States 7th Army.

Hermann Goering talking to General John Dahlquist, Commander of the 36th Division, and General Robert J. Stack, Assistant Commander of the 36th Infantry Division, after his arrest in the Grand Hotel in Kitzbuehl.

Hermann Goering following his arrest.

Vidkun Quisling

- Norwegian leader and Nazi collaborator Vidkun Quisling was arrested.
- Nazi propagandist Max Blokzijl was arrested.
- End of the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia.
- The British liberated the Channel Islands.

The Russians celebrated their victory in Moscow's Red Square on May 9th, 1945.

- The Soviet Union officially declared May 9, 1945, the Victory Day.

Thursday 10th:

- The Russian troops occupied Prague.

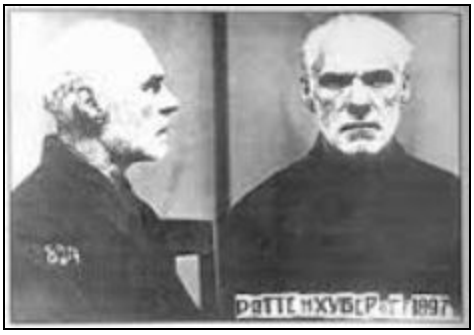
Sunday 13th:

- Stalin issued an order forbidding any Russian officer from talking about any matter related to Hitler's bunker.

May 20th:

- General Rattenhuber was taken to Moscow, and interrogated by the Russians. His interrogations were kept secret for years. On February 15, 1952, he was sentenced to 25 years in a Russian jail, but was released on September 1955 by a decree of the

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He died in Munich in June 30, 1957



General Rattenhuber in Russian captivity.

May 21st:

- The British captured Heinrich Himmler.

May 22nd:

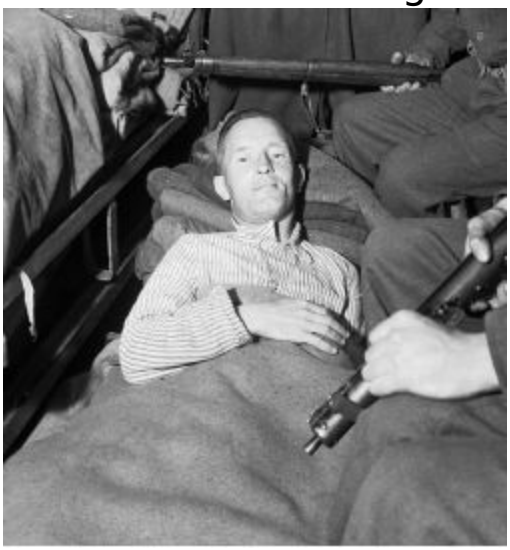
- NSB-Fuhrer Rost van Tonningen attempted to kill himself. The suicide attempt failed.

May 23rd:

- The British arrested Admiral Karl Doenitz and became a prisoner of war.
- Heinrich Himmler committed suicide in prison by taking a cyanide pill.

The dead body of Heinrich Himmler.

- The German island of Helgoland in the North Sea surrendered to the British.
- William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw) arrested at Danish border, in the town of Flensburg.



The capture of William Joyce.

May 24th:

- Field Marshal Robert Ritter von Greim died in Salzburg at the age of 52.
- Ludwig Stumpfegger was killed in Berlin at the age of 34.

May 26th:

- Stalin told Harry Hopkins, the United States envoy in Moscow, “It is my opinion that Hitler is not dead. He is alive and hiding somewhere. I wish your government will understand and accept this…”

*** *** ***

June 1945

June 4th:

- The United States, Russia, England and France reached an agreement to divide occupied Germany.

June 5th:

- The Allies (The United States, Russia, Great Britain and France) jointly declared absolute authority (control) over Germany.

Jun 8th:

- Erich Kempka is captured by the United States army.

Erich Kempka

June 9th:

- Marshal Zhukov gave an official statement to the press, in which he stated that the Russians were unable to identify the body of Hitler.

June 10th:

- The Russian newspaper “Pravda” published an article which contained a statement by Marshal Zhukov which clearly indicating that nothing for sure could be said about Adolf Hitler’s fate and disappearance.

June 17th:

- National Day (Unity Day) is declared in West Germany.

June 18th:

- Traitor William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw) was charged with treason.

June 26th:

- The UN (United Nations) Charter is signed by fifty nations in San Francisco.

June 28th:

- A Polish provisional government of National Unity is established by the Russians.

June 29th:

- Ruthenia, formerly in Czechoslovakia was annexed by the Russians.

*** *** ***

July 1945

July 17th:

- At the Postdam Conference, Stalin told James B. Byrnes, the American Secretary of State, “Hitler is alive, probably in Spain or Argentina.” Such statement could be found in President Truman’s Library archives.

July 23rd:

- Aboard a U-Boat (Possibly a U-880 as claimed by some authors) General Hermann Fegelein reached the shores of Argentina. Very early in the morning, he headed to Mar del Plata.

At Mar, Freude provided Fegelein with an aerial transport to an estate located on the Argentinean coast not very far from Mar del Plata, reportedly owned by Nazis, who were expecting his arrival. It was reported that at the shore of this very estate, Hitler et al landed with huge metallic boxes and trunks loaded with money and treasures.

Some authors have claimed that the German-owned estate was located at Necochea. (Note: I was unable to find any

reference made to Necochea in Freude's reports. But I could be mistaken.) **July 28th:**

- Around 2:00 AM, Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun landed on the Argentinian coast, at a location designated by General Hermann Fegelein, which could be Necochea as claimed by some authors or a nearby place. Hitler and Eva Braun/Fegelein rendez vous became a fait accompli. And almost immediately, Hitler and his exhausted wife were flown to San Carlos de Bariloche.
- The Russians received an unexpected telegram from General Donovan, head of the OSS, which contained Dr. Hugo Blaschke's notes and description of Adolf Hitler's teeth.

July 31st:

- Pierre Laval, a former France Vichy's leader and now a fugitive, surrendered in Austria to the Allies' soldiers.

Pierre Laval

August 15th:

- V-J Day.

October 1945

October 6th:

- General Eisenhower in The Hague.

October 17th:

- Juan Peron became the dictator of Argentina.

October 18th:

- Nazi war criminals trials began in Nuremberg.

October 20th:

- Supreme Court Justice Geoffrey Lawrence opens Nuremberg trials.

November 1945

November 10th:

- Buchenwald Nazi concentration camp is liberated by the Americans.
- 24 Nazi leaders faced trial at Nuremberg.

*** *** ***

1946

April 28th:

- The International Military Tribunal for the Far East indicted Tojo Hideki as a war criminal, on fifty five 55 counts. He will be sentenced to death in November 1948.

July 16th:

- Forty-three members of the Waffen-SS are sentenced to death for the December 1944 Malmedy massacre of American prisoners of war during the Battle of the Bulge.

At the Nuremberg Trials. Defendants from left to right: Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Wilhelm Keitel.

October 1st:

- Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hans Frank, and Arthur Seyss-Inquart, are sentenced to hang by the Nuremberg tribunal.

November 3rd:

- Japan's new constitution crafted by the Americans is proclaimed by Emperor Hirohito.

December 31st:

- President Truman issued a presidential proclamation of the end of World War Two.

*** *** ***

1947

June 14th:

- The Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum opened its first permanent exhibition.

July 18th:

- The British navy sent back the ship President Warfield and its 4,500 Jewish refugees to Germany.

*** *** ***

1948

February:

- In 1948, Walter Rauff who was a frequent visitor of Adolf Hitler in Argentina was recruited by Syrian intelligence and served as military adviser to President Hosni Zaim.

April 3rd:

- The Marshall Plan is signed into law by President Harry Truman.

May 26th:

- Hitler’s personal physician, Dr. Theodor Morell died in Tegemsee in Bavaria.

From L to R: Dr. Morell, Hitler's personal physician, Hitler, and Hannelore, Morell’s wife at the Berghof.

June 25th:

- President Truman signed the Displaced Persons Act, thus, allowing more than 200,000 European refugees to settle in the United States of America.

June 27th:

- The United States, Britain, and France jointly responded to the Soviet blockade of the city of Berlin by airlifting supplies to approximately two million Germans trapped in the western sector.

December 9th:

- The United Nations General Assembly enacted the Convention on the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

1948 Berlin Airlift.

1948 Berlin Airlift.

1949

January 25th: The trial of Nazi propagandist Mildred Gillars better known to American GIs as "Axis Sally" began in Washington, D.C.

FBI agent escorts Mildred Gillars to her trial in Washington, D.C.

1950

April:

- Former Nazi scientist Dr. Wernher von Braun is officially appointed director of the development operations of Redstone Arsenal's Army Ballistic Missile Agency in Huntsville, Alabama.

May:

- Nazi spy Walter Rauff moved to Ecuador and finally settled in Chile.

September 19th:

- All Communist Party members employed by the West German government are fired.

November 30th:

- Dr. Werner Haase died in Russian captivity at the age of of 50.

*** *** ***

1951

March 13th:

- The State of Israel demands $1.5 billion in German war reparations.

*** *** ***

1952

February 2nd:

- A Soviet military tribunal in Moscow sentenced General Helmuth Weidling, to 25 years in prison for not surrendering Berlin sooner. Weidling, died on November 17, 1955, in a KGB prison in Vladimir, in the Soviet Union.

1953

- Dr. Edward Teller, Dr. Wernher von Braun, and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer met in secret with Adolf Hitler in Argentina.

*** *** ***

1956

September 1st:

- American scientists met in secret with Adolf Hitler in Argentina.

October 1st:

- Admiral Karl Doenitz was released from prison. He retired to the small village of Aumuhle in Schleswig-Holstein in northern former West Germany.

October 6th: In its editorial, The Chicago Tribune, stated: “Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz has completed his 10 year sentence as a "war criminal" and has been released from Spandau prison in Berlin. He was sentenced by an international tribunal at Nuremberg, The presence of Adm. Dönitz among the defendants presented the victors with an unforeseen embarrassment. He was charged with having conducted unrestricted submarine warfare. The tribunal reluctantly admitted that, in assessing this charge, an order of the British admiralty, dated May 8, 1940, directing that all vessels in the Skagerrak should be sunk without warning, could not be disregarded.”

*** *** ***

1957

June 30th:

- General Johann Rattenhuber died in Munich at the age of 60.

1958

March:

- From March 1958 to 1962, Walter Rauff worked as a spy for the CIA and the BND, West Germany’s intelligence service.
- Admiral Karl Doenitz’s memoirs, “Zehn Jahre, Zwanzig Tage” Book: Memoirs. Ten Years and Twenty Days) was published in Germany.

*** *** ***

1965

- Russian General Boltin told Eric Kirby, correspondent of Der Spiegel that the Kremlin had no proof – whatsoever– that Hitler has committed suicide.
- Death of Adolf Hitler in Argentina at the age of 76.

*** *** ***

1967

December 27th:

- General Julius Schaub died in Munich at the age of 69.

*** *** ***

1969

November 18th:

- Vice-Admiral Hans-Erich Voss died in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria at age of 72.

*** *** ***

1970

April 14th:

- Willy Johannmeyer died in Kelkheim at the age of 54.

*** *** ***

1974

September 22nd:

- Dr. Otto Schumann died in the United States at the age of 86.

*** *** ***

1975

January 24th:

- Erich Kempka died in Freiberg am Neckar at age of 64.

*** *** ***

1979

August 24th:

- Hanna Reitsch died in Frankfurt, at the age of 67.

Hanna Reitsch

*** *** ***

1980

March 9th:

- Heinz Linge died in Bremen at age 66.

December 24th:

- Admiral Karl Doenitz died in Aumuhle, at the age of 89.

Admiral Karl Doenitz *** *** ***

1981

September 1st:

- Albert Speer died in London at the age of 71.

Albert Speer

*** *** ***

1983

July 24th:

- Nicolaus von Below died in Detmold at the age of 76.

*** *** ***

1985

June 5th: Johanna Wolf, Hitler's secretary died in Munich at the age of 85.

November 23rd:

- Heinz Lorenz died while traveling from Bonn to Dusseldorf at the age of 72.

*** *** ***

1993

February 17th:

- Hans Baur died in Herrsching, Bavaria at the age of 95.

*** *** ***

1996

October 24th:

- Arthur Axmann died at the age of 83.

*** *** ***

1997

April 14th:

- Gerda Christian, Hitler's secretary died at the age of 83.

Gerda Christian on the left, with Adolf Hitler.

1998

December 21st:

- Dr. Ernst-Gunther Schenck died in Aachen at the age of 94.

*** *** ***

1984

June 28th:

- Christa Schroeder, Hitler's secretary died in Munich at the age of 76.

Christa Schroeder with Hitler.

*** *** ***

2001

August 6th:

- Wilhelm Mohnke died in Munich at the age of 90.

2002

February 10th:

- Traudl Junge Hitler's personal secretary died in Munich, Germany at age of 81.

From L to R: Traudl Junge as Hitler's young secretary. Traudle a few years before she passed away.

2003

September 8th:

- Leni Riefenstahl died in Pocking at the age of 101.

September 2nd:

- Otto Gunsche died in Lohmar at the age of 86.

Otto Günsche with Adolf Hitler.

*** *** ***

2006

February 16th:

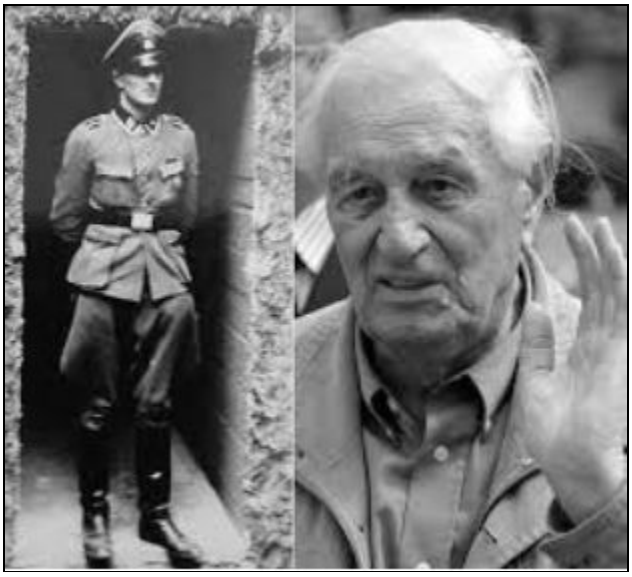
- Erna Flegel, Hitler's nurse died in Molln at the age of 95.

Erna Flegel

2013

September 5th:

- Rochus Mish, Hitler's bodyguard died in Berlin at age of 96.



Rochus Mish.
Photo on the right, courtesy of the BBC.

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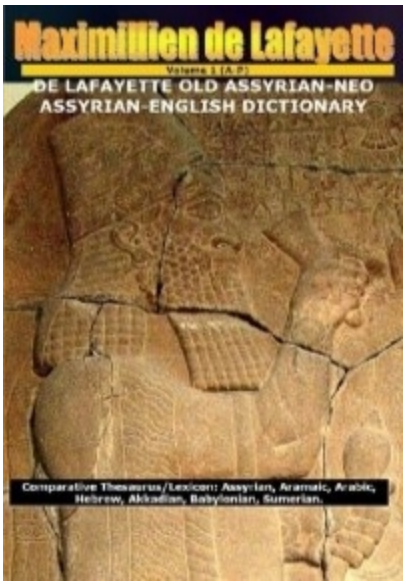
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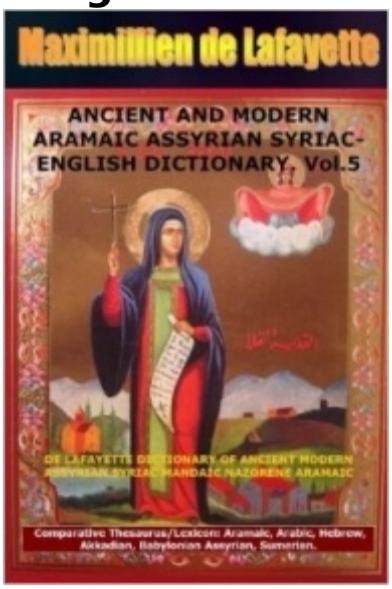
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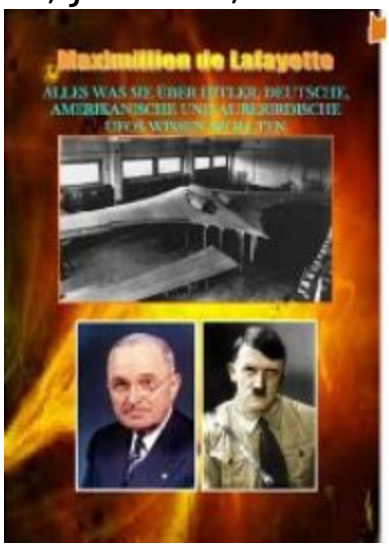
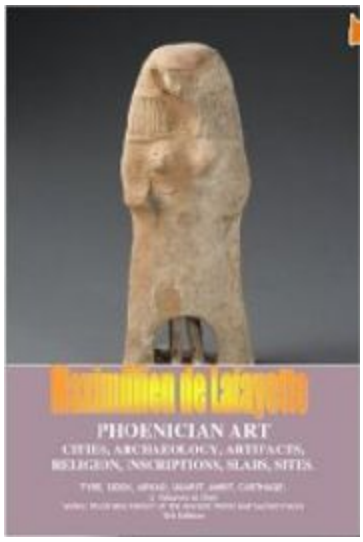
ARE WE WORSHIPING A FAKE GOD?
97% of the Bible is pure fabrication, and almost 95% of the Biblical stories is copied from Phoenician, Ugaritic, Syrian-Canaanite, Mesopotamian and Egyptian myths, poems, texts and stories, written centuries before the Bible was crafted.

Are We Worshiping A Fake God? How Babylonian and Phoenician Gods Became Yahweh and the God of Christians.

An Explosive yet authoritative book which will change your perception of God, Judaism, Christianity and Islam.



Alles, was sie über Hitler, deutsche, amerikanische und außerirdische ufos wissen wollten



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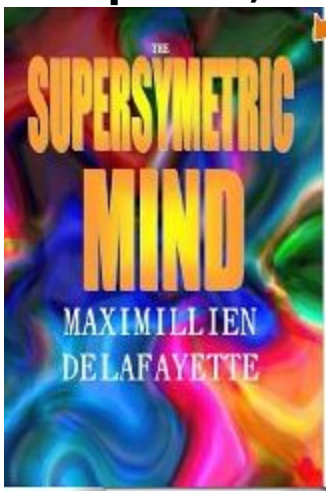
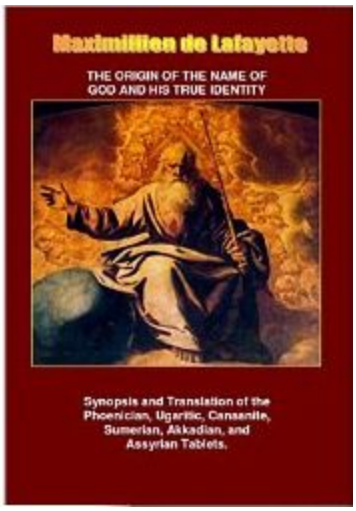


THE SUPERSYMETRIC MIND: Activation of the Conduit and the Supersymetric Mind.


Maximillien de Lafayette
THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF GOD AND HIS TRUE IDENTITY
Synopsis and Translation of the Phoenician, Ugaritic, Canaanite, Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian Tablets.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF GOD AND HIS TRUE IDENTITY. Synopsis and Translation of the Phoenician, Ugaritic, Canaanite, Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian Tablets.

The name of God “Yahweh”, his attributes and extraordinary (Supernatural) powers and deeds were borrowed from pagans’ gods; gods the Israelites worshiped before they “created” their own god “Yahweh”, who centuries later, became the God of the Christians and the Muslims.

So is it fair and logical to assume that we are worshiping a “Pagans’ God” or more precisely an amalgam of mythical gods? You bet!

And this is exactly, the delicate, fragile and controversial topic we will be exploring, discussing and explaining in this treatise.

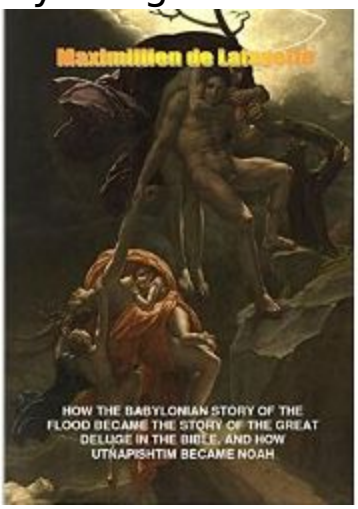
If you are fanatically religious and you believe every word in the Bible, and all the stories rabbis, sheiks, Imams, bishops and priests tell you, then, do not read this treatise, because it could disturb you, and lead you to believe that it was written to discredit your faith and your beliefs in the Jewish Bible, the Torah, Talmud, the Christian Bible (New Testament), Jesus, the Christian Church, the Koran, and the Prophets. And this is not the case at all.

The conclusions are based upon linguistic, historical, geographical, and archaeological facts and irrefutable

findings, scrolls and inscriptions written centuries before any organized religion was established on Earth, and the word “GOD” was ever pronounced by or known to mankind. Vital and most important questions we must address and answer:
a-God’s true origin.
b-Where did he come from?
c-What is his real name?
d-How and why did Abraham, Moses, early believers, tribes, scribes, prophets, and others unintentionally or willingly change and/or misinterpret God’s name or names?
e-How many names God had at the time, Abraham, Moses, and other prophets met him?
f-In what original language, his name was written?
What and how it was written?
And how it was translated in Greek, Latin, French, English, Spanish, etc.?
g-How did God himself pronounce his name?
h-Who heard God first?
i-When and where did the term or word “God” appear the first time in the history of humanity?
And what did it mean at that time; the very first time it was pronounced, used, and later put in writing?
Did the meaning change? No? Yes? Why?
j-Any relation to the Anunnaki, the Ancient Gods, the Sumerians, the Phoenicians, the extraterrestrials?

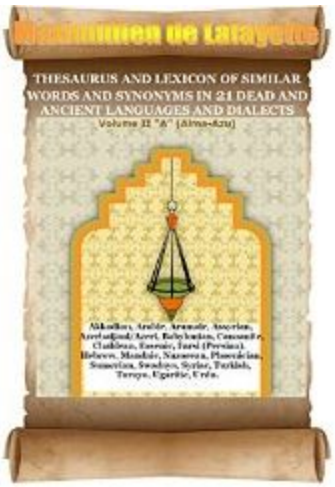
From the content:
• The real name of God.
• Allah’s terminology.
• Yahweh was a common Phoenician name.
• The Phoenician source.
• The Phoenician words “Yehaw”, “Yehi”, “Yaw”, and “Yeuo” are the origin of the Hebrew words “Yah”, “Yahu”, and “Yahweh”.
• Israelites bore the name of the Phoenician god Baal.
• Appearances of the word Yahweh outside and before the

Bible was written (To name a few).
• The origins of Yahwehism.
• Phoenicia was the original source for the Hebrew Yahweh's imagery in the Bible and the "Cherubim Throne".
• Yahweh-Elohim and the Phoenician-Ugaritic Bull-Gods and the golden calves.
• Yahweh, and Ea/Enki create a spring in the Garden of Eden.
• Yahweh fighting the Dragon.
• "The Most High" epithet.
• On Monotheism.
• Epilogue: Quotes from leading scholars, authors, Sumeriologists and Assyriologists.



How the Babylonian Story of the Flood Became the Story of the Great Deluge in the Bible. And How

Utnapishtim Became Noah



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